The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,849. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

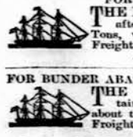
MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTONE—CLARKE—On the 13th July, at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Revd. J. Richards, M.A., Gideon Pulteney Johnstone, Esq., Attorney at Law, High Court, Madras, to Emily Sophia, 2nd daughter of T. G. Clarke, Esq., Magistrate of Police, Madras.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



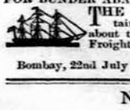
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

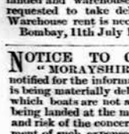
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Stopping at Navakol and Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer NADA, Captain Mathew, for the above ports on the 30th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Bombay, 21st July 1864. Treasurers and Managers.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(Having Troops on the 25th instant.)

THE first sailing British Frigate Ship ROBERT SMALL, 1,000 Tons, has still two large Cargo Spaces, and carries an experienced Surgeon, and has accommodation for a few Passengers, apply to

FORBES & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Having Troops on the 15th August.)

THE first sailing Ship ADVANCE, 1,000 Tons, Captain Wyles, has capitous accommodation for a few Passengers, and will be taken at Rs. 400 each, not including Liquors. For particulars apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.

FOR QUICK DESPATCH.

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "ARTHUR." For freight or passage apply to Captain Marshall, on board at Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 15th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(To sail early in August.)

THE Frigate-built fast sailing Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 972 Tons register, C. R. Limstrong, Commander, is ready to receive general Cargo, and has excellent accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Limstrong on board, or to

MACNEE & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship RABY CASTLE, Captain Sharp. This Ship will have early despatch, having been chartered. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For rates of Freight or Passage apply to

STOEHE, PRIEGER & Co.,

Agents of Captain Sharp.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bark JOHANNA to be hereafter called the JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

FOR BUNDER ABAS, BUSHIRE AND BUSSORAH.

THE Barque ATALANTA, Captain Perfuma, of 500 Tons, will sail about the beginning of August next. For Freight or Passage apply to

HAJEE ZONAL ABADEEN.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed to No. 35, Medow Street.

20th July 1864. V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have removed their Offices from Medow Street to No. 2, Military Square.

20th July 1864. ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Secretary for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company. Salary liberal. None need apply who are not thoroughly conversant with accounts, and who do not possess a correct knowledge of the English and Goojerattee languages. The most respectable references will be required.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of the 27th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

Girgaum, 19th July 1864.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goozeratee need apply. Application accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. C. STOVIN,

Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

8th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—Messrs. N. L. and M. KHAN are requested to communicate with Messrs. Somasoondrum & Co., Transit Agent, or Aga Mahomed Tukey Khan at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay, regarding certain Cases of Goods expected by them by the *Egeria*, from London.

Turkish Consulate, 16th July 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the First Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

POONA SEASON.—Mr. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, Borrowes Lane, Chingum Road.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to C. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bander.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy, John Clover, William Walker Clover, and Josiah Beazley, as Merchants, at Bombay under the firm of John Clover & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. Clover, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and names of Cursetjee, Clover & Co., and in Bombay John Clover & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, Cavel or Agiary Lane.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS. STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed. A. M.	UP TRAINS. STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed. A. M.
Balsar.....Dep.	7 30	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7 30
Doongree.....	7 39	Berajree.....	8 0
Bedeemora.....	8 17	Mehmoodabad ...	8 28
Umulsar.....	8 32	Neriad.....	9 10
Nowsaree.....	9 13	Anund.....	9 32
Sucheen.....	9 59	Wassud.....	10 25
Surat.....	10 33	Baroda.....	11 21
Amrolee.....	10 53		P. M.
Sloni.....	11 15	Etola	12 6
Keem.....	11 41	Mesgaum.....	12 33
	P. M.	Palej.....	1 5
Panolee.....	12 10	Chumargaum.....	1 38
Unclesur.....	12 35	Broach.....	2 20
Broach.....	1 15	Unclesur.....	2 45
Chumargaum.....	1 42	Panolee.....	3 7
Palej.....	2 15	Keem.....	3 39
Mesgaum.....	2 47	Sion.....	4 3
Etola.....	3 19	Amrolee.....	4 32
Baroda.....	4 9	Sloni.....	4 57
Wassud.....	4 54	Sucheen.....	5 30
Anund.....	5 28	Nowsaree.....	6 10
Neriad.....	6 15	Umulsar.....	7 46
Mehmoodabad ...	6 52	Bedeemora.....	7 1
Berajree.....	7 17	Doongree.....	7 28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7 45	Bulsar.....Arr.	7 45

By order,

JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

VICTORIA BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 1st August next.—Dated this 15th day of July 1864.

By the direction of the Promoters,

W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

NOTICES.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—A piece of Freehold ground in the North Crescent of the "Elphinstone Circle," the property of the Municipal Commissioners; bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Pardoonjee and the Offices of Messrs. Graham and Co., on the South by the property of Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Wadia, on the East by a 60 feet road way in the centre of the North Crescent, and on the West by a 10 feet passage, and which contains admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above to be accompanied by a security deposit of 10 per cent. on the total amount of purchase, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. of MONDAY the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

R. SIMS,

For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 5th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ગરાઓિએનલ શીપ્ઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (ઓ ખોટેડ.)

धी ओरिएंटल शिपओनींग आशोशिएशन लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., 2, Meadow Street, Bombay,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the Store premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now unpacked. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & S are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Prices from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Albert's and Guard 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets, &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, also cheap Spanish Figures in Equestrian figures, Vases, Girandoles, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescope and Field Glasses, made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nice Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's silk Shirts and Silk and Velvet ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPRILLA,

DESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)

270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly the favourite as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomchic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottl.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	{ Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	{ Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Burdett and Hughes.
Kotree	Burdett and Hughes.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—At the 30th Annual General Court of the Proprietors held on WEDNESDAY the 11th of May 1864, the Surplus Profits of the Society beyond the sum of £598,282-9-7, calculated as the reserve to meet Liabilities Immediate and prospective, were found to amount to £209,816-3-7.

It was decided to allow the Holders of all participating Policies, which have been in force six years, a reduction of Premium for the current year (from 11th May 1864 to 9th May 1865 inclusive) of 50 per cent.

A Dividend to the Proprietors was declared of £2-1 per share payable on the 30th June 1864, in addition to the Interim Dividend of £1 per share, the 31st December next. Both Dividend and Interest are free from Income Tax.

The return of Profits during the last five years has increased as follows, viz:

For 1860	the reduction was	40	per cent.
„ 1861	„	„ 45	„
„ 1862	„	„ 45	„
„ 1863	„	„ 47½	„
„ 1864	„	„ 50	„

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than the above to its assured.

LEKIE & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of Opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. Wesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the result."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridut, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. Montgomer, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been indicted to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.

Agents for Bombay—Treacher & Co.

Agents for Madras.—C. M. Byrara.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.

PAGLIANO & Co.

10, Hummum Street.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 25.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN, KUHN & Co., 7, Parsee Bazar Street, have for sale,

NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Pinner Sherry, just received *ex-Chanmerdan*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

ALSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Magnums and quarts at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per dozen respectively; also pale STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts.

Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely by the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDESIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs.	26 per doz.
Fine Old Port	„	18 „
Very fine Do.	„	23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„	26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„	100 each.
Superior St. Emilion Claret	„	24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Francois Frères Pale Brandy	Rs	18 per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac	„	26 „

Bombay, 20th July, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the unrestricted reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs.	26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„	14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„	20 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„	36 „ „
Sauterne	„	20 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs.	99 0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40 0
Do. „ a Crown	30 0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	30 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23 0
Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Sloe Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—

Blue Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red „	Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Brown No. 1	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White No. 1			
Brown No. 2			
Yellow No. 2		„	„ 22
MADEIRA very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„ 30
Do.	Do. Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do.	Pints	„	„ 43
CLARET—			
Chateau Margeaux		„	„ 34
Do. Lafille		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
Do.	Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGN			
Superior quality, Grisler's		„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. Cmillifta		„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. St. Marceaux & Co.'s		„	„ 41
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A. de Paul's	Quarts	„	„ 44
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	By Deinhard and Jordan	„	„ 39
„	Pints	„	„ 20
HOCK			
MOSELLE			
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABSYNTH		„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	„	„ 12
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		„	„
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Boa & Co.		„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do.		„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY		„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottle	Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do.	Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do.	Quarts	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do.	Pints	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quarts and pints.
Alsopp's Beer by F. Friend & Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness' Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with extinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge.

Herbert & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—AN ENGLISH GREYHOUND, lately arrived from Home. Apply to DADY SORABJEE & Co., Oak Lane.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS PER STEAMER "NADA," from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, all Packages will be landed at Owner's risk and expenses.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 21st July 1864.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

THE WEST OF INDIA LIBRARY COMPANY (LIMITED).—No Applications for Shares will be received after the 31st instant.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Promoters.
21st July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Allotment Paper and Deposit Receipt of (5) five Shares in the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) in favour of DINSHAW MERWANJEE METHTA, and No. 1292 and blank endorsed by him has been lost or mislaid. Whoever purchases the said Papers shall be responsible for so doing.
MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE MEHTA.
Forbes Street, No. 5, Bombay, 20th July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th July at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th July at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th..... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	22	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	11 44	—	
Sat.	23	Twilight ends 7.59.	5 34	6 38	0 8	0 29	
Sun.	24	Magdalene.	5 35	6 38	0 51	1 15	
		1 Sunday rises 3h.3m.	5 35	6 37	1 37	2 0	
Mon.	25	9th Sunday after					
Tues.	26	Trinity.	5 35	6 37	2 24	2 48	
Wed.	27	St. James.	5 36	6 36	3 12	3 38	
Thur.	28	St. Anne.	5 36	6 36	4 8	4 38	

Time—Sh. 50m. 40s. 5. 30th July 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 13
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 6
ALLAHABAD	July 14	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 14
BANGALORE	July 15	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 14	MEERUT	July 15
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 13
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 14	RANGOON	May 19
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

For some time past the attention of Parliament has been directed to the expediency of creating a Public Prosecutor for the whole Kingdom, by whom, or under whose supervision and direction, all criminal proceedings, as well in the Crown Courts, as before the inferior tribunals of Justices of the Peace, and whether in Sessions or not, shall henceforth be conducted.

The reasons which are urging this important question forward are numerous and cogent. Many of them relate to the wants of the Crown Courts on the Circuits, or of the Central Criminal Court in the metropolis. Many relate to those of the Sessions. Not a few concern the sacred cause of the defence :—not a few the interests of the prosecution :—and, midway between these, the peculiar grievance of the existing bad system, (if it be a system) in regard to the "prosecutor," improperly yet commonly so called,—we mean the party complaining of damage by reason of the crime of the accused, makes itself very powerfully felt. But, perhaps, of all the reasons for the proposed change, that reason which is most likely to have the strongest force with our local readers, is the frequency of lamentable instances of the failure of justice, and the positive doing of injustice, by reason of the present want of the requisite machinery, for beginning aright and conducting well, those preliminary enquiries which, whether they take place before the Magistrate, or before the Coroner, or before the Grand Jury, must ever form an essential branch of any scheme for the due administration of the criminal law.

In England, as in Bombay, it is very much a matter of chance, how, wherefore, and by whom, those indispensable preliminaries are to be undertaken ;—how, wherefore, and by whom they are to be carried on to the end. There is no official person on whom either duty is cast. Theoretically the party complainant is bound to discharge both duties ; and hence the name of "prosecutor," by which he is vulgarly known. But, besides that it is quite impossible that, save by the rarest of accidents, such a person can be in any degree fitted, by nature or education, for the complex and difficult duties, of preparing the charge for the consideration of the Grand Jury, the Coroner, or the Magistrate—identifying the persons to be accused—detecting their where-abouts—marshalling his witnesses,—and conducting the examinations, day by day, until the case is ripe for the Crown Court and ready to be tried there ;—the accused also have rights and interests of their own in these investigations ; rights and interests which are necessarily left without provision of any kind under that method of conducting them. As long as those investigations are made to wear the aspect of private litigation, between the party complainant and the party accused, so long will it be vain to suppose that, in the conduct of the enquiry by the former, the latter will receive from him the smallest help or advice to the legitimate end, which he too has in view, the vindication of his own innocence. Nay, it would be very unfair to expect it. The unfortunate complainant has already had too much reason to rebel against that "throwing away of good money after bad," and of valuable time besides, which the expenditure and trouble of his part in the prosecution cannot fail to involve. To put upon him the burthen, or any part of the burthen, of the defence also, would be only to increase the hardship :—and we very much doubt whether such a labour of love would, even if freely undertaken by the most humane and mildest mannered men of that category, be very satisfactorily performed. Yet the cause of the defence is even more sacred to the public, than that of the prosecution, for every man is presumed innocent until his guilt is proved ; and it is better that ninety-nine guilty escape punishment, than that one innocent shall be condemned unjustly or by mistake.

The consequence would seem to be a great number of failures of justice, through the reluctance to prosecute at all, or the blundering way in which most of the prosecutions thus undertaken at haphazard, must be stage by stage conducted. That this is so, the Parliamentary Blue Books on Judicial Statistics are evidences, highly corroborative of our own logical conclusions from the premises stated. And this is why it is now proposed to create the great and important office of Public Prosecutor, with a number of subordinate and local prosecutors, and a sufficient staff under these, to enable the State to occupy once more the duties which belong to it ; and which, in days of yore, by means of the Leet, it performed indifferently well; of securing the due and faithful administration of criminal justice to all alike, of taking order that no crime be left without investigation, nor, if attainable, without punishment, and of seeing that no person be lightly accused, or put in peril of life or freedom upon slight grounds, or prejudiced in his defence, through ignorance or otherwise, when placed in that jeopardy.

How much more strongly the same necessity is felt here in Bombay, where, in addition to the wants of the metropolis, is superadded the absence of a homogeneous people, and a compactly knitted society, we need not waste time or space to prove. If cases in point are desired, the records of almost every day spent in the inferior courts of criminal justice sitting day by day, and of almost every hour spent in the Quarter Sessions of the High Court, afford them in plenty. At the moment that we write, there is raging a fierce controversy in the columns of the local press, as to who is in fault, with respect to one very remarkable failure of justice through the acquittal of five persons ; occasioned by no other cause than that to which we have been referring, in a case tried last week of much importance, (as all cases of murder by poison must be) ; and, in another murder case, tried at the same Sessions a few days before, and where the prisoner was found guilty, enough transpired at the trial to make it more than probable, that the error of public justice had gone in the contrary direction, and that through the same miserable want of the commonest means of early and preliminary enquiry, a culprit had been left by the jury to the capital sentence of the Judge, who, but for that deficiency would either have not been put upon that trial at all, or would have received his acquittal thereat, on the ground of insanity.

Very briefly, and in the distant hope that the statements will receive the effectual animadversion of Sir Bartle Frere, and his "Legislative," now reposing at Poona, we proceed to state the main features of either case, as resulting from the evidence taken in the High Court.

In the Poisoning Case,—called that of the Queen *vs.* Laximon and others,—Ganpat, a boy of tender age, found by his mother Bhimabai in a dying state, and complaining of having been made sick by some sweetmeats which had been given him that morning at the Maruti (Monkey God) temple, at Byculla, was taken by her to the nearest hospital, where he died that night, under medical treatment. A man called Laximon, having been named by his mother as the person who gave her son the poison, the prisoner of that name was arrested at once and taken to the hospital, when the dying boy identified him, it is said, in the native policeman's presence ;—but the value of this incident was much diminished, when it came to be known, that the policeman had pointed out the prisoner to the boy, before the latter identified him at all. The mother having also accused the priest of the temple, Ganish, of the murder, and stated that the boy's life had been distinctly threatened by that priest, about a year before, in order to induce her to put a stop to litigation, in which she and her son had interests adverse to those of the priest ; the latter was also arrested at the temple, early on the following morning and by the same policeman, who had effected the first prisoner's arrest. The inquest commenced the same day. Laximon and Ganish the priest were both brought before it by the same policeman ; and Bhima in their presence charged both of them with the murder of her son : giving in evidence the facts above stated. They remained in the policeman's custody, during the two or three weeks that the inquest lasted. On the very last day, Ganish was released from custody, by the policeman, on his giving evidence —with his wife Chimabai (herself suspected of being a poisoner)—exculpatory of themselves, and directly inculpatory of four other persons ; two at least of whom were satisfactorily shown to have been entirely innocent, and indeed not present all that day in Byculla. It further appeared that, of those two, one Raghunath had been, the day before his arrest, threatened and tampered with by the same policeman,—that he had refused to be suborned,—and had therefore been arrested on the night of the following day ; just five days from the day of the perpetration of the crime. The jury, after hearing the evidence of the priest, his wife, and the policeman, and naturally indignant at the villany of the proceedings, and not caring to measure the credit due to the perjured witnesses, in respect of any of the prisoners, very properly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to all. It was vainly urged, on the part of Government, that at least two of the prisoners had unequivocally confessed their guilt. To that the answer was a ready and a conclusive one. There was no evidence of the fact of the confessions, real or pretended, except that of the scoundrel policeman himself. And, even if the mal-practices brought home to him in the conduct of the case itself were insufficient to damn his testimony, the disclosure elicited from himself, of the manner in which Mr. Souter's police "conduct" cases before Coroners and Magistrates, was more than enough to have put the most unwary on his guard.

Every policeman (havildar at least) who makes an arrest has a vested right in the prisoner. He becomes the "manager" of the "case" for the "crown." He "gets up" the evidence. He has the sole custody of the captive. To him alone it belongs to pay the aliment-money of the latter, or, as we suppose, to withhold it. And, so far at least as the Crowner's Quest is concerned, it is left to his unfettered discretion, whether the prisoner shall remain a prisoner, or become a prosecutor for the Crown in the police court. It is one of the curious infelicities of the whole system of Duckland procedure, that the enquiry before the Police Magistrate does not begin until that of the Crowner is ended. Such were the main points of the method of the native Police, as disclosed by the eminent member of that body when under cross-examination in the murder by poisoning case.

There was here undoubtedly a failure of justice ; which must be laid to the door of the precious "system." The second case is like unto it : except that the failure of justice, although possible, is less clear than the terrible injustice, which the prisoner, guilty or not guilty, has been made to suffer.

It is the case of the Queen *vs.* Balu Raghu, an old man of sixty and more, tried for the murder of his fellow-lodger's wife, in her bed after midnight. There was no defence. The frightened wretch, before the Coroner, confessed the crime, and all the influence of Mr. Brown, the committing Magistrate, was not more than sufficient to prevent him, in his stupefaction, from repeating the same avowal before himself. On the eve of his trial, it transpired that he was mad. To what extent was unknown. It probably never will be known : but he was mad. Next day the Crown witnesses, one by one, the murdered woman's own husband being one of them, confirmed the truth of the rumour, and a few persons came forward on the almost torpid prisoner's own behalf—the committing Magistrate himself being one of them—to support their testimony. The result was to show that, when he committed the crime he was actually suffering, and that for nearly twenty years he had been labouring under, frequent fits of long duration, of what the only medical witness present, Dr. Hyslop, (called for the Crown, and for quite another purpose,) pronounced to be "hypochondria" or "melancholia." The Doctor, it is true, added that he was not conversant with insanity cases, and that he could not say, what was the predisposing effect of that form of insanity, to the perpetration of crimes of violence. But that only added weight to the case of the poor prisoner, for it explained, how it came to pass that his insanity had not been discovered by the medical officer of the gaol where he had been confined. The only medical officer there was Dr. Hyslop himself. It further appeared, from the evidence of the committing Magistrate himself, that it is no part of the duty of him, or of the police, or of any other in that department, to take the initiative in ascertaining the sanity or insanity of prisoners under examination, or waiting for trial ; otherwise there was abundant suspicion of insanity in that case to have warranted such investigation. The presiding Judge very properly expressed his strong disapproval of the practice ; if the term be not a misnomer. There was an impartial, yet humane, and, on the whole, for the prisoner, a favourable summing up ;—but the jury were exhausted, and their verdict—unqualified by any merciful recommendation on their part,—was one of Guilty. The learned Judge, exercising the only option which the Penal Code confers on the Court, pronounced upon the unhappy creature the sentence of transportation for life, and intimated that the opportunity thus given might be improved to represent in the proper quarter the state of the prisoner's mind, and the disadvantages with which his defence had been surrounded. And, for this good act, let humanity hallow the name of Mr. Justice Couch.

All which we humbly submit, Sir Bartle Frere, to the gracious consideration of your Excellency.

THE following Circular has (says the B[illegible] been issued by the Government of India [illegible] local Governments and Administrations

"The Governor General in Council [illegible] necessary again to call attention to [illegible] of the Electric Telegraph Department, applicable to Service Messages.

2. The periodical inspection of Service Messages undertaken in Calcutta shews that it is still a common practice on the part of Secretaries to Government, Heads of departments, Officers Commanding Regiments, and other Public Officers to communicate, regarding applications for leave of absence, and applications for appointments, by Telegraph, on the Public Service.

3. Such communications are in fact very rarely required in the interests of the Public Service. In nine cases out of ten they are made for the private convenience of the party concerned, and therefore the messages ought not to be sent at the public expense.

4. If an Officer seeking leave or applying for an appointment desires to receive a reply by Telegraph, he should pay for the reply himself, for no such message can properly be sent at the public expense, unless it be so sent because it is in good faith believed that the interests of the Public Service require it.

5. The extent of the evil which results from the irregular practice above noted may not readily strike an individual Public Officer who may perhaps only send one or two such messages in a month. The evil, however, is in reality a very great one, for the irregularity is found to be prevalent throughout India wherever Telegraphic communication is available, and thus probably not a day passes that Private Messages which have been paid for and messages which are really on the Public Service are delayed in transit by the passage of some of these unpaid Private Messages improperly sent on the Public Service.

6. The difference between the Post Office and the Telegraph in this matter is obvious, though there is reason to suppose that it is not always borne in mind. No one communicating with Government or with any public functionary is entitled to expect a reply by Telegraph. The Telegraph is an extraordinary means of communication which is not intended to be used in the transaction of public business, except on urgent and important occasions, and when the saving of time effected by the Telegraph is of real importance to the public interest. And it is of the utmost consequence to the interests of the general public, and also as regards the economical working of the telegraph that this rule should be rigidly observed by all Public Officers, and especially by those who hold posts of authority.

7. Another common and very serious evil in communicating by Telegraph on the Public Service is the entire absence of any care to express the messages in the fewest possible words. It should always be borne in mind that a message should consist of as few words as are consistent with a clear rendering of its meaning. It cannot be too strongly impressed on Public Officers that communications by Telegraph must be conveyed in a style altogether different from that which is usual in Postal communications. Brevity next to clearness must be considered the most important considerations in Telegraph Messages."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH JULY.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Calcutta.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19TH JULY.
Steamer *Arabia* from Bimlipatam anchored.

KURRACHEE, 20TH JULY.
Steamer *Coringa* for Bombay, and *Comorin* for the Persian Gulf sailed.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, 19TH JULY.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather the presentation of the Colours to the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, that was to have taken place this evening has been postponed. When it does take place I shall give you full particulars.

We have had about 3 inches of rain to-day, and since the commencement of the monsoon the fall of rain gauged at the Civil Hospital is said to be in all about 9 inches and 20 cents. As the season on the whole has been favourable for cultivation we hope to see a fall in the price of grain, &c.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Sind, per steamer *Ambersitch*, will be closed to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 10 A. M.

MR. C. MCLEOD PARADISE, late of the Indian Navy, is appointed to act as Conservator of Forests in Khandeish.

WE understand that Mr. John Cannon, Barrister-at-Law, has sent in the resignation of his appointment as Coroner of Bombay on the 18th instant, and that he proceeds to England by an early mail.

MR. A. L. SPENS, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, vice Mr. Coglan.

WE hear on reliable authority that Mr. William Crawford, the senior Magistrate of Police, is not to return to India. In all probability Mr. N. W. Oliver, the acting Senior Magistrate, will be confirmed in the post.

IT is stated that the Bombay Government have written to the Government of India asking their sanction for the appointment of a Fourth Magistrate in the town and Island of Bombay.

A VERNACULAR contemporary states that the late Rao Bahadoor Mugunbhoy Kurrumchund, the wealthy sowkar of Ahmedabad, has bequeathed about five lacs of rupees for charitable purposes.

HER HIGHNESS SECUNDER BEGUM of Bhopal was received at Poona with due honors by the officers of Government. A salute of seventeen guns was fired when she arrived at Poona. Her Highness is sojourning in a large bungalow near the Judge's Adawlut, Sungumneir.

FROM yesterday's *Government Gazette* we learn that the Governor of Bombay has nominated the Honorable the Advocate General of Bombay to be an additional Member of His Excellency's Council from the 16th July 1864, also that the Council will meet at Poona on Tuesday the 26th July, at 3 o'clock P.M.

His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints the following gentlemen to be a Committee for Inquiry and report on the Colaba Observatory :

Captain Barker ; Lt. Lethbridge, Esq., M.D. ; Lieutenant Colonel Rivers, R.E. ; H. Girardi, Esq., M.D. ; Captain Nasmyth, R.E. ; and J. Burgess, Esq.

THE High Court (Appellate Side) of Bombay has on the petition of the Official Assignee, ordered that all the separate attachments in Poona on the property of Messrs. Hunt, Monnet & Co., shall be removed, until the question is decided whether the creditors making these attachments are entitled to any priority over the other creditors of the bankrupt firm.

THE ESPLANADE MURDER CASE.—The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday in the Fort Police Office when the evidence of Dr. J. M. Hyslop and a Mahomedan witness was taken. The Magistrate again adjourned the case until this day (Friday) when the evidence of Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Jamsetjee Hospital, will be taken.

ALTHOUGH the monsoon set in so mildly, it is down upon us now in right earnest. Several vessels have been compelled to put into port on account of the severity of the weather, and we yesterday experienced one of the highest tides we have had for a long time past. The water rose high enough to submerge part of the Esplanade or the Back Bay side, and had sufficient power to wash down a portion of the sea wall. The *Nada*, which arrived yesterday from Calcutta, reports having experienced tremendous squalls, and a terrific sea outside. The unfortunate *Marie Catherina* has gone all to pieces, and there is but little chance of any of her cargo being saved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Narrondass Nursey. Date of petition filed, 11th July.
Dinaji Hurichund. Date of petition filed, 13th July.
Jayur Dyalji and Cowasji Merwanji. Date of petitions filed, 14th July.
Runchore Visram, Peer Mahomed Akbur and Ruttonji Rustomji. Date of petitions filed, 16th July.
Bonaventura Gonsalves, Din Mahomed, Janoo Habib, Ally Shuriff and Jetta Visur. Date of petitions filed, 18th July.

WE hear that large logs of wood, evidently portions of a ship, were noticed floating about the harbour yesterday : at first it was naturally supposed that they were portion of the unfortunate *Marie Catherina* which went on shore a few days ago, near Alibagh, and was reported to be going to pieces ; but on some of them being taken up and examined there seemed reason to doubt whether they were so, as they had evidently been cut away, apparently to relieve the vessel to which they belonged of some top hamper. The first portions picked up seem to be parts of the stern rail of a very large vessel : they are of teak and have been hastily cut through with axes. One piece of wreck as a deck house was seen floating about, but could not be secured. It is right to state that it is not impossible that these may actually have formed part of the *Marie Catherina*, and have been cut away by wreckers for the sake of the copper bolts by which they seem to have been secured.

[illegible] cholera has made its [illegible] have proved fatal.

[illegible] was fired from Wanowree yesterday evening, on the arrival of the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Frere.—*Id.*

THE Brigade parade which was ordered on Tuesday last, was postponed till yesterday, and is further postponed till to-day in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.—*Id.*

HER HIGHNESS the Secundra Begum of Bhopal will arrive by special train at 9 o'clock A. M. this day from Bombay. On her arrival a salute of 21 guns will be fired from Kirkee, and a guard of honor will be furnished by the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry and 7th Regt. N. I., the former will attend at the Railway station, and the latter will be at her Highness's Residence at the Sungum.—*Id.*

WE are happy to be able to contradict an announcement made by our local contemporary, of the death of Capt. Cockerill, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain Cockerill, who was no doubt much surprised to hear of his own demise, is perfectly well, and his staying at, or has only just left, the Queen's Hotel at Poona.

This officer was taken ill at Khandalla on Monday on his way up from Bombay, and remained there that night. This probably occasioned the report of his death which, however, did not prevent his pursuing his journey to Poona next morning.—*Id.*

THE weekly summary of deaths on the Island of Bombay is of a more encouraging nature than has been published for a long time past. The total number registered is 396 against a mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years of 397. Ten Europeans have died and of these five were from cholera. Subjoined is the usual tabulated statement.

EUROPEANS :		PARSEES :	
Cholera	5	Cholera	4
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	2
Fever	1	Fever	1
Other diseases	4	Other diseases	2
Accident	0	Accident	0
INDO-EUROPEANS :		JEWS :	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	1	Fever	0
Accident	0	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS :		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Cholera	39	Cholera	1
Small-pox	9	Small-pox	1
Fever	147	Measles	0
Measles	1	Fever	2
Other diseases	44	Other diseases	5
Accident & violence	4	NEGRO AFRICANS :	
MUSSULMANS :		Cholera	1
Cholera	7	Fever	0
Small-pox	2	Other diseases	1
Measles	0	UNKNOWN RACES :	
Fever	64	Cholera	6
Other diseases	30	Fever	0
Accident	0	Other diseases	5

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	63	38	Accident	4	4
Small-pox	13	5	Sexual system and child bearing	2	3
Measles	1	3	Tegumentary system	3	1
Fever	216	147	Leprosy	1	1
Cachexy	30	28	Dropsy	3	2
Nervous system	19	12	Other and unknown	0	0
Respiratory system	17	21			
Alimentary system	32	42			
Vascular system	2	0			

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Wednesday last at the Mombadevi Chowkey, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo woman named Poonbace, aged about twenty-four. From the evidence elicited at the inquest it appears that at about 7 A. M. of the day the deceased left home to go to the Mombadevi Tank to bathe. From the circumstance of her not returning home at the usual time enquiries were made, which resulted in the discovery of the body of the deceased from the waters of the tank.

VERDICT.—"Found drowned."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—21*st July.*)

THE FORGERY CASE.—John Thomas Fernandez, late a clerk in the office of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, was brought up on remand, charged with having committed a forgery on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The further hearing of this case was resumed to day when the following additional evidence was taken :—

Mr. P. H. Evans, on being sworn, stood :—I am a clerk in the office of the Bombay Contract and Building Company. I know the prisoner John Thomas Farnandez and have known him for about two months and a half. I have seen him write and know his handwriting. I swear that the figure 4 and the word "notes" are in his handwriting. I also swear that the letter J and the word "Five" on this cheque marked A are in his handwriting. The word "Mister" written short "Mr." in this cheque B is his handwriting. These cheques now shown to me are all the prisoner's handwriting.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEE, ESQ.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A Portuguese named Caitan Fernandez was placed at the bar, charged with the theft of Government currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 120, the property of Mr. W. Jenkins, Commander of the Steamer *Mooltan*.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appears that the prisoner was second butler on board the steamer. On or about the 6th or 7th instant in the forenoon he saw one fifty rupees note, and some other notes, amounting to Rs. 120, safe in his cash-box in the cabin. He locked the cash-box and put the key of it in the drawer with the cash-box and then went on shore. On the same day witness put notes and rupees amounting in all to Rs. 500 in a bag in presence of Captain Mann. On the Monday following, the 11th instant, Mr. Jenkins had occasion to go to the cash-box and on counting over the notes he missed about Rs. 120. Witness gave prisoner leave to go on shore for the night and he never came back. From the information he received he suspected the prisoner, who when taken at the Mazagon Police Office admitted that he had given the notes of ten rupees each to a boy to keep. On the following day he again went at the Mazagon Police Office with the cook, and in his presence the prisoner acknowledged to having one fifty rupees note.

His Lordship adjourned the case for further enquiry and released the prisoner on bail.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India was held in the Bank's premises on Wednesday last, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M. There were present on the occasion Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., in the chair ; Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq. ; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq. ; Venaykrao Juggonathjee, Esq. ; W. H. S. Crawford, Esq. ; Dorabjee Framjee Dhanuly, Esq. ; Jehangeer Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq. ; Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, Esq. ; Manockjee Pestonjee, Esq. ; Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, Esq. ; Hormusjee Motabhoy, Esq. ; Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq. ; Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, Esq. ; and others.

The Manager read the notice in the newspaper convening the meeting, after which he read the following Report of the Directors :—

The Directors have now to present to the shareholders their third Annual Report, being for the year ending 31st December 1863. At the last annual meeting held in June 1863, it was determined that the capital of the Bank should be increased from fifty to one hundred lacs, and that the new shares should be issued at a premium of twenty per cent., and that the amount of this premium should form a Reserve fund.

At the time several objections were made by writers in the public papers, to this plan of raising a reserve. Whatever doubts there might have then existed upon this subject, in the minds of the public, the complete success of the measure, and the almost universal manner in which it has been followed by Banks and Companies in England and India, have given it the stamp of a general approval.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities, also the profits and the appropriation of them for the year under review :—

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1863.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietor's Capital Paid up	385,550	0	0
Reserve Fund	385,550	0	0
Unclaimed Dividend	10,143	12	0
Current and Fixed Deposits and other Sums due to the Public	264,882	4	2
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Balance after deducting the Expenses of management at Head Office and Branches ... ... Rs. 709,843-5-			
Less Dr. Balance of 31st Dec. 1862... 24,969-10			
,, Dividend & Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June 1863... 314,303-1			
	339,272-1-0		
	370,570	10	5
	pces. 46,616,696	10	7

Cr. ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash and Bullion on hand and cash at Bankers	6,860,647	9	0
Government Securities on hand ...	1,632,700	0	0
Bills and Loans Receivable ...	38,053,224	9	11
Dead Stock	53,551	15	4
Stamps and Stationery on hand. ...	16,527	8	4
	Rupees. 46,616,696	10	7

RESERVE FUND.

By Balance	985,550	0	0
Dr.			

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Balance 31st December 1862 ...	24,969	10	0
,, Balance	684,873	11	5
	Rupees. 709,843	5	5
To Dividend at 10% per annum and bonus of 2% on the car ending 31st December 1863 ...	600,000	0	0
,, do. on 1,500 Shares ...	53,750	0	0
,, Income Tax	24,121	14	10
,, Balance	7,001	12	7
	Rupees. 684,873	11	5
Cr. By profits for the year ending 31st December 1863 after writing off all expenses at Head Office and Branches and including Rebates on undue Bills	709,843	5	5
	709,843	5	5
By Balance	684,873	11	5
Rupees.	684,873	11	5
By Balance brought forward	7,001	12	7

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.
J. GUSTADJEE, Accountant.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

We have carefully audited the Accounts of the Central Bank of Western India for the half year ending 31st December 1863 and believe them to be correct. These comprise also the statements of accounts from the Branch Offices. The delay in publishing the Accounts was unavoidable.

SAM. W. READ,
HORMUSJEE JEHANGHEER, } Auditors.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

The Chairman then stated as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—During the year 1863, several new agencies were opened in various places, the expenses of which have all been paid out of the year's profits. One was opened at Yokohama in Japan, another at Hankow in China, others in India at Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat and Sholapore. These are now in full working order. The Directors much regret, that they have to explain that the profits of the past year would have been much larger, but for an affliction happening to one of the Managers (who is no longer in the Bank's service) which for a time incapacitated him from being able to conduct with reasonable prudence the business of his branch. During this interval of illness, he sold drafts on England and China at very losing rates and to a considerable amount, by which unfortunate operations the profits of the year were greatly reduced. Nevertheless, though the year was commenced with a debit balance of Rs. 24,969-10 arising from the opium frauds in China—it is closed with a balance to the credit of profit and loss of Rs. 7,001-12-7, after paying dividends equal to 12 per cent. for the year besides having a reserve of ten lacs. The Directors confidently believe that as all the branches are now in operation, that a better result may be expected for the running year. The Directors consider that it is advisable to register the Bank under Act XIX. of 1857 as a unlimited company, and request the approval of the shareholders to their taking the preliminary steps for effecting this object. Nothing definite or final can be done without the sanction of the shareholders, and the Directors propose to call an extraordinary general meeting as soon as the necessary legal formalities and preliminaries are completed. Land has been purchased at Hankow and at Yokohama for the purpose of erecting Banking premises. At the former place the building is already in progress.

The following Directors retire in rotation but are eligible for re-election, viz. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esquires. Two Auditors for the year 1864 have to be elected.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed :—

Proposed by W. H. S. Crawford, Esq., seconded by Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Esq.—"That the report now read be adopted."

Proposed by Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Esq., seconded by Rustomjee Framjee Mehta, Esq.,—"That Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq. and Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq., be re-elected Directors of this Bank."

Proposed by Nowrojee Dorabjee, Esq., seconded by Pestonjee Cursetjeeshroff, Esq.,—"That S. W. Read, Esq., and Hormusjee Jehangeer, Esq., be re-elected Auditors for the current year."

Proposed by W. H. S. Crawford, Esq., seconded by Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, Esq.,—"That the remuneration of the Directors be fixed two gold mohurs each at each meeting."

Proposed by Nowrojee Dorabjee, Esq., seconded by Jehangir Framjee, Esq.,—"That the Directors be requested to take the preliminary steps for registering the Company with unlimited liability under Act XIX. of 1857 and report thereon to the Company."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair the meeting dispersed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.
Fifteenth Day, Thursday, 21st July 1864.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

His Lordship took his seat at 11 o'clock, and the following gentlemen were called for the

MORNING JURY.

MR. W. COMPTY.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. D. T. Buchanan, W. Allan, G. Coates, T. Forrest, H. Bedford, W. A. Smith, P. D'Miranda, E. E. Stripe, H. Jacob, H. F. Evans, and S. Giles.

NEGLIGENCE OF JUTT AS A RAILWAY SERVANT.—Thomas Duffin pleaded not guilty to the above charge.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton instructed by Mr. Ramsden, for the defence.

Mr. Anstey opened the case by stating the nature of the offence with which the prisoner was charged.

John Broughton, who said :—I am [illegible] Railway Company. I was employed [illegible] the 6th instant. I was on duty [illegible] the Dadur station. I was in charge of the [illegible] station. I was in the office [illegible] the 6th instant. I received [illegible] from the prisoner. I was [illegible] the station. I was in the office [illegible] the 6th instant. I received [illegible] from the prisoner. I was [illegible] the station. I was in the office [illegible] the 6th instant. I received [illegible] from the prisoner. I was [illegible] the station. I was in the office [illegible] the 6th instant. I received [illegible] from the prisoner. I was [illegible] the station. I was in the office [illegible] the 6th instant. I received [illegible] from the prisoner. I was [illegible] the station. I was in the office [illegible] the 6th instant. I received [illegible] from the prisoner. I was

ted from the "privies" both of persons in health and every stage of the most dreadful and contagious diseases, is wafted into the faces of all wayfarers and into every dwelling passed.

These hallalcores are estimated at seven hundred altogether, and out of that number it may be assumed that no less than between three and four hundred of these basket carriers are circulating "a deadly malaria" through the streets during the course of the day. The filth receptacles contain about one maund each, and the effluvium given off from them is so noxious as to cause an instantaneous and prolonged discharge of saliva from persons whose stomachs are not proof against a stench so pungent to the nostrils, and utterly loathsome to the ideas. Though it may be impracticable to entirely do away with this disgusting method of removing "night soil," the abominable loathsome practice may, with the utmost facility, be greatly moderated by the use of flat lids or covers having a rim two inches or more deep in order to prevent their falling and being blown off. The lid should be internally plastered with adhesive mud in the same manner that the basket itself is prepared. In weight, the basket would not be increased more than half a pound by this indispensable addition, and in cost would not exceed a couple of annas each, if so much, which latter payment could be easily borne by the Municipal Funds to obviate discontent amongst this independent and turbulent class of indispensable public servants. By means of these covers the eye would be screened from the loathsome contents, and the "nostrils" would be spared very considerably, as the breeze would be comparatively powerless to waft the noxious effluvium into person's faces and dwelling houses as it passed along. In the course of a fortnight this simple sanitary suggestion could very easily be put into execution, and the Superintendent of Police might be called upon to give his valuable aid by directing the sepoys on duty to instantaneously take into custody any offenders who venture to appear in the streets and highways with the foul receptacles not covered by a lid of the regulated description. These hallalcores, of both sexes, should be registered, and compelled to wear about their waist a "small circular badge" with their number on it, brass plate of excessive dimensions, such as those enforced on the hack buggy drivers, would perplex them in their avocations, but the size of badge worn by the common cart-men would be no hindrance to them and might be made still thinner and lighter. There is always some little trouble attending an innovation made for the public benefit, but when the "executive" puts its shoulder to the wheel and works with an assiduous good will," trifling obstacles speedily vanish.

Pray excuse the length of this communication, but it is certain that, if by your powerful aid a successful result is attained, the community at large will feel greatly indebted to you for remedying "a shameful nuisance" that at present is a heavy reproach against a city like Bombay, which is held forth to the whole of India as a model in civilization and advancement.

BROAD HINT.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th July 1864.

1. In supersession of the several General Orders, and with a view to collect and embody in one General Regulation, the various rules applicable to the construction, working and maintenance of Soldiers' Gardens, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of Government, *publishes the following detailed Regulations for the information and guidance of Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts and Stations, as well as of Officers Commanding Regiments, Batteries, Detachments and Depots.

2. In publishing these Rules, His Excellency desires to express the satisfaction which he experienced, during his annual tours, in witnessing the great progress made in establishing these useful Gardens, in the vicinity of the Barracks, at many Stations; and His Excellency trusts that, with the assistance of the liberal aid afforded by Government, as detailed in the following rules, every Barrack square in India will shortly be similarly improved and ornamented.

3. Experience has proved that Soldiers will not frequent or take any interest in a Garden, situated at a distance from their Barracks; it is therefore to be considered as essential, that all Soldiers' Gardens shall be as near to the Barracks occupied by the men, for whose use they are intended, as the nature of the ground will admit, both with reference to the description of the soil, and the means of irrigation.

4. Soldiers' Gardens are of two kinds; 1st, small Garden Plots immediately in front, or rear of each Company, Subdivision, or Married Barrack; and 2ndly, large Gardens situated at a convenient distance from the Barracks. This latter description of Garden is usually laid out with taste, and affords a pleasant and agreeable lounge for the Soldier. Gardens of the first description are usually irrigated by the surplus water from the lavatories, and as they are of small extent, the produce obtained from them is only sufficient, to supply some trifling addition to the cultivator's ration. Experience, however, has proved that Gardens of the second description, of sufficient size, will, under judicious management, and provided they have been fairly started, not only pay their own expenses but give a considerable surplus.

5. In order to prevent all chance of misunderstanding in future correspondence, it is direct that small G[illegible] made in immediate proximity to Barracks, shall be termed Company Gardens, and that the large Gardens be styled Regimental Gardens.

6. His Excellency being desirous that those men who spend their leisure in cultivating Gardens should alone reap the benefits accruing from their labours, and believing that the present system, by which the profits arising from the sale of the produce of Soldiers' Gardens is carried to the credit of the Canteen Fund, is faulty, His Excellency is pleased to direct, that a separate Fund, to be called the Garden Fund, shall be established in each Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, and in each Division or Battery of Artillery, and at each Convalescent Depot.

7. In regiments, and also in divisions of Artillery, and at Convalescent Depots, the Garden Funds will be managed by a Committee of three Officers. In Batteries of Artillery and small Detachments of Cavalry or Infantry, the Fund will be under the management of any one Officer the Commanding Officer may appoint.

8. All money realised by the sale of Garden produce will be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Garden Fund, on the 1st of each month; a Debtor and Creditor Statement of the accounts of the Fund will be prepared, and each man who worked in the garden will be remunerated according to his skill and diligence, agreeably to a scale to be fixed by the Garden Fund Committee,—care must be taken that the balance retained after remunerating the cultivators is sufficient to defray all incidental expenses, such as repairs of tools, carriage of seeds, repair of enclosing wall or fence, and all such charges as will not be paid for by Government.

9. On the 1st of May in each year, a copy of the accounts of the Garden Fund for the past twelve months, showing the Receipts and Expenditure in each month in detail, must be transmitted to the Quarter Master General for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; a Report to be prepared by the Garden Fund Committee should accompany the Statement of Accounts, and in this Report full information should be given on every point connected with the working of the Company and Regimental Gardens established by the regiment.

10. In order to prevent any future objections being raised either by Medical Officers, or Officers of the Public Works Department, to the sites selected for either Regimental or Company Gardens, His Excellency is pleased to direct that all sites for Soldiers' Gardens shall be selected by the Board of Health. The Officer of the Public Works Department should state on the face of the Committee Report, whether he has any objection to the site selected. The Board is to be assembled under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Station, and the Report transmitted through Divisional Head Quarters for the approval of His Excellency.

11. His Excellency's sanction having been obtained, a Station order should be published, directing the Barrack Master to turn up the soil and enclose the ground. The soil must be turned up to a sufficient depth, (one foot at least,) so that all stones, bricks or refuse material which may have become imbedded in the soil when the Barracks were being built may be removed. If Bamboos are procurable at a reasonable rate, the ground is to be enclosed with a neat fence; if not, the ground is to be enclosed by a mud wall 2½ feet high and 1 foot thick at the top; however to prevent any considerable expense being entailed on the State by thus fencing or enclosing the gardens, it is absolutely necessary that the enclosures to be provided should be constructed in the most economical manner possible.

12. The Barrack Master should prepare a Bill with a certificate from the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment, certifying that the work has been properly executed. This bill will be paid by the Commissariat Department.

13. It is clearly to be understood, that Government will only defray the expense of turning up the soil and making an enclosure on the first formation of a garden; all repairs to the fence or wall, or turning up any fresh ground, that may be afterwards added, must be effected at the expense of the Garden Fund.

14. The Department of Public Works is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for maintaining a sufficient water supply, for the irrigation of the Company and Regimental Gardens, according to local circumstances, either by the construction of narrow masonry surface water courses (covered over where crossed by the road) from the nearest washhouse, or well, to the garden, and the establishment of one or more masonry reservoirs in convenient situations, or if found less expensive, or more convenient, by the construction of one small well, with a reservoir attached, for each Company Garden; but in either case the wells are to be properly fitted up by the Public Works Department, with efficient means for drawing the water either by hand, bullock, or other draft; Persian wheels, where used, will also be supplied in the first instance by the Department of Public Works.

15. The repairs to wells, reservoirs, and masonry water courses, both for Company and Regimental Gardens will be made by Public Works Department, on the requisition of Commanding Officers.

16. No expense however will be sanctioned by Government on account of renewals of or repairs to, Persian wheels, chursahs, pullies, or the fitting up of any well exclusively used for watering a Company Garden.

17. When a well fitted up with a Persian Wheel is employed for watering a Regimental Garden, it will be kept in repair, and earthen chattees and mal ropes supplied in the same manner as when they are provided for baths and washhouses. In the event of the well being worked by a Chursah, not more than one renewal at the Government expense will be allowed annually. The Chursah and Drag Rope will be obtained from the Commissariat Department through the Barrack Master.

18. On the 1st January, each year, a Special Committee will assemble at each station to decide upon the number of pairs of bullocks that will be required for the working of the wells kept up for watering Regimental Gardens; and in order that the requirements of Regiments may be fairly considered, a member of one of the Garden Funds in the Station is to be a member of the Committee.

19. In consideration of Regiments having occasionally suffered very heavy pecuniary loss, by the sudden withdrawal of Government Cattle from working at the Garden wells, Government has been pleased to sanction, that when such is the case the Commissariat Officer shall arrange for supplying their place by hired Cattle, with the least possible delay. The hire of the cattle to be defrayed by Government.

20. Whenever moveable column bearers are not required for other purposes, they are to be made available to assist in the garden, or to bring manure from the Government cattle sheds or stables.

21. The following rules are to be observed in Indenting for seeds for Soldiers' Gardens.

22. Annual Indents for Flower and Vegetable seeds are to be submitted by the Regimental authorities, through Commanding Officers of Stations, to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department at the head quarters of the division; and in order to ensure the arrival of the seeds in proper time for sowing, the requisitions should reach Division head quarters by the 20th of February in each year, or in case of a Regiment being on the move in Relief, as soon after as possible.

23. A Form of Indent is annexed. The strength of the Corps or Detachment for which the seeds are required must be shown in the place allotted, and the separate areas intended to be cultivated as Flower and Vegetable gardens carefully calculated and entered, as well as a list of the seeds required, and the estimated quantity of each kind.

24. The Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, after satisfying himself that the Indents contain the requisite information will countersign and at once transmit them to the superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Scharunpore, if the Corps be at or above Benares; and to the superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, if it be at a station below Benares.

25. The Superintendent will cause the Indents to be checked, and make the necessary arrangements for complying with them at the proper season, noting on the cover of each packet, previous to distribution, the name and quantity of the seeds they respectively contain, as well as the month in which they should be sown; and the whole supply on each Regimental Indent, well packed, is to be addressed to the Indenting Officer, and forwarded either by Dak Banghy or Bullock Train, bearing, or by other available means of transport where there is no Bullock Train.

26. Whenever the Superintendent Government Gardens cannot arrange for the supply of the seeds required, he will, after checking the quantity, note on the back of the Indent his inability to do so, and transmit it for compliance and despatch as above directed to the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society at Lahore or Calcutta, as the case may be. The Secretaries of those Societies, forwarding their bills for the payment of the cost of seeds, packing, and other necessary charges, together with the original Indent and the receipt of the Indenting Officer for the seeds thus supplied to the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden applying for the same, who, with the sanction of Government, will arrange for the payment of the charges incurred.

HER MAJESTY'S REGIMENT OF

Indent for Seeds for Soldiers' Gardens required for the year 18

Stations and date.

Strength of Corps or Detachment ... Men.
Area of Flower Garden, ... Acres.
" of Kitchen Garden..... Acres.

Names of Seeds.	Quantity.	Remarks.
Flower Seeds.		
Mignonette.....	Packets.	
Larkspur	"	
English Vegetables.		
Cauliflower	lbs. oz.	
Lettuce	"	
Country Vegetables.		
Kuddoo	lbs. oz.	
Brinjal	"	

Depy. Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. Attd. to the Division. Commanding Comdg. Regt. Division.

27. Gardening Implements are supplied agreeably to the following proportions.

Proportion of Garden Tools.

Hoes	5	Per Troop or Company or in that proportion to the number of men using them.
Rakes, ...	3	
Spades, ...	24	
Watering Pots, ...	4	
Wheel-barrows, ...	3	

28. The above is the maximum proportion allowed to a Troop or Company but His Excellency requests that Commanding Officers will draw for such quantities only as are actually necessary for the number of men wishing to employ themselves in the cultivation of gardens.

29. The Tools are to be procured from the Barrack Master: should he not be able to supply them from his Godown he will at once submit the necessary Indents on the proper Department of supply, viz., on the Public Works Department for Wheelbarrows, and on the Ordnance Department for the remainder of the articles.

30. The Tools are to be considered as Barrack furniture, and placed under charge of the Regimental Quarter Master, who will be answerable for them until returned into the Barrack Department Godown, or made over to the relieving Regiment, or Battery, through the Barrack Master.

31. Prior to the issue of any new Tools or Wheel-barrows to a Regiment or Battery, the Barrack Master should apply for a Committee to survey the articles and report whether with proper care they are likely to last the prescribed period, viz., Wheel-barrow 5 years and the remaining articles 2 years. In the event of the Committee deciding that any of the articles are not likely to last the prescribed period, the condemned articles are to be at once returned to the supplying Department, with a copy of the Committee Report. A copy of the Report will also be forwarded for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

32. All petty repairs, from time to time required, are to be effected at the expense of the Garden Fund; any proved wilful damage to be made good according to the authorized system of assessing Barrack damages.

33. As a first step towards the provision of vegetables for the troops, recourse is to be had to the Soldiers' Gardens, it being the desire of Government to give these Gardens every reasonable encouragement.

34. In furtherance of this object, Executive Commissariat Officers will, in the first week of January of each year, furnish Officers Commanding stations with a Memorandum, showing the probable quantity of vegetables that will be daily required for European Troops during the ensuing Official year.

35. On receipt of this Memorandum, Commanding Officers will ascertain from Officers Commanding European Corps, the extent to which the Gardens of their men are likely to furnish the quantity required; the several kinds of vegetables that can be supplied in each month of the year, and the price at which, in their opinion, payment should be made.

36. On the above information being obtained, Commanding Officers of Stations will assemble Committees to determine the articles that should be taken from the Soldiers' Gardens during each month of the year, and to fix the prices to be paid for the vegetables; due consideration being given by the Committee to the interests of the Soldier, and to the prices locally prevailing for the description of articles recommended by the Committee. The quantity of vegetables to be allowed to each man, daily, is one pound.

37. If it shall appear that Soldiers' Gardens are capable of supplying only a portion of the Vegetables required, or that the Gardens cannot be depended on to supply any, Committees will determine what description and quantities of each kind, reported to be obtainable from other sources during each season, should be issued in the several months.

38. The proceedings of Committees on being closed, are to be made over to Executive Commissariat Officers, who will arrange for the supply of the articles recommended by Committees, to complete the quantities which the Soldiers' Gardens may be unable to supply.

39. Prizes will be awarded, agreeably to the following rules, to the most industrious and successful cultivators of Company and Regimental Gardens.

40 Special Committees will assemble at such time of the year, as the Local Authorities may deem best, so as to allow of the several descriptions of Gardens, flower or vegetable, cultivated *entirely* by the Soldiers themselves, being properly inspected; on the understanding, however, that prizes are not to be awarded to individuals, or collectively, *more than once a year*.

41. Competition is to be strictly confined to the men of the same Corps or Detachment, and the following scale of prizes, to be allotted as stated below, is to be considered the maximum under all circumstances, viz:—

For general competition by each Regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry, or Division of Artillery, equal in its composition to a Brigade,

1 Prize of ..... 25 Rupees.
1 " ..... 20 "

And for general competition by a wing of a Regiment, or Division of Artillery, equal to a demi-Brigade, cantoned separately,

1 Prize of ..... 20 Rupees.

And for competition by each Battery, or each Troop and Company of the above,

1 Prize of..... 15 Rupees.
1 Prize of..... 10 "
1 Prize of..... 5 "

42. It is to be discretionary with Committees to award these prizes in full or in part, according as they consider the exertions of the men deserve; and in the event of any Battery, Troop or Company, having been unusually industrious, another the reverse, they may transfer the prizes from those who have not been industrious to those who have.

43. Regimental Non-Commissioned Staff are not eligible to compete for these prizes, unless it can be certified that their Garden produce has been *bona-fide* the result of their *own labour*; in this case they can compete for the general prizes detailed in para. 41.

44. In order that prizes may be paid on the spot to the successful competitors, sums equal to the aggregate amount of these several prizes are to be obtained by Presidents of the Committees at the prescribed period, under a Station order from the Executive Commissariat Officer of the Station, and in the event of the Committee not awarding the *whole* sum, the balance is to be repaid to the Commissariat Officer.

45 As soon as practicable, after the proceedings of the Committee have terminated, a Contingent Bill in detail, on the Commissariat Department, should be forwarded by the President to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department attached to the Division or District, for the amount actually presented as Prizes, and after having been countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Division or District, the Bill should be returned for delivery to the Commissariat Officer who had advanced the money, to enable him to settle his accounts.

46. His Excellency wishes that the distribution of prizes should be considered as a "Fete" for the Regiment, and be a holiday for the men at large, the band playing at the place of distribution and the Regimental School children attending while the distribution takes place; and Sir Hugh Rose would feel obliged if all officers would make a point of attending the distribution.

47. The present system by which the relieved Regiment transfers its garden to the relieving Regiment, by purchase, being deemed objectionable, it is desired that this practice may cease, and that the relieving Regiment shall not be required to purchase either the ground or any of the buildings within the Garden enclosure. The only payment which is to be made is to be on account of the crops which may be in the ground, and which will be ready for the market within two months from the date of the relieved Regiment quitting the station.

48. A few days prior to the departure of a Regiment, a Special Committee will assemble under the orders of the Officers Commanding the Station, to examine and report upon the state of the Gardens. It will be the duty of the Committee to report upon the following points:—

1st. The surrounding wall or fence; if it be found in bad order, it must be repaired at the expense of the Garden Fund.

2ndly. The Garden implements supplied by Government must be carefully examined, and, if found in bad order, put into serviceable condition at the expense of the Garden Fund.

3rdly. The Committee must fix a price upon each description of crop in the ground, provided it is sufficiently far advanced to be reaped within two months. A copy of a report of the Committee is to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General for submission to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

49. In the event of the relieved Regiment not leaving the Station until the arrival of the relieving Regiment, the new Corps will at once take over the Gardon, and on the sale of the crops the value fixed by the Committee, and not the amount realised by the sale, must be remitted to the relieved Regiment.

50. When a Regiment quits a Station before the arrival of the relieving Regiment, a selected Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier will be left behind in charge of the Garden, but under the orders of the Barrack Master or Secretary to the Grazing Fund, who will sell the crops as they become ready for the market, remitting the amount to the Garden Fund Committee of the relieved Regiment, after deducting the amount of all incidental expenses, such as repairs to tools and the enclosing wall or fence.

51. If the Barracks be occupied as a temporary arrangement by a Detachment of not more than three Companies, the course laid down in the foregoing paragraphs is to be adhered to, but the men of the Detachment will be permitted to work in the Garden, under such restrictions as the Officer Commanding the Station may think necessary, to protect both the interests of the relieved and relieving Regiments.

52. A week before the March of a Regiment, a Station Order will be issued, directing the Barrack Master to entertain a sufficient number of Native Gardeners to assist in keeping up the Garden, and a week after the arrival of the new Corps, a Station Order will be issued directing their discharge. The wages of these men will be paid by the Commissariat Department on the Barrack Master's Bill and a copy of the Station Order. The number of Gardeners to be entertained and the rates at which they are to be paid must invariably be stated in the Station Order directing their entertainment.

53. Immediately on the arrival of the relieving Corps, the Gardens will be at once taken over by the Garden Fund Committee, who will make arrangements for their cultivation prior to the discharge of the Native Gardeners. The Regimental Garden Fund Committee will continue to sell all crops, the price of which was fixed by the Station Committee, remitting the fixed amount to the relieved Regiment; but the new Regiment will be entitled to all crops planted after the departure of the relieved Regiment.

54. All correspondence on the subject of Soldiers' Gardens, intended for submission to His Excellency, is to be forwarded to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, attached to Division or District Head Quarters, for transmission to the Quarter Master General.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

BENGAL.

WE understand that the American ship *Emily A. Hall*, of 1,020 tons burthen, consigned to Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., has been sold to a Native for the sum of Rs. 70,000.—*Englishman, July* 14.

THE following is an extract from the Report of the steam-ship *Fusi Yama*:—

"Spoke and exchanged colours with the following vessels at the entrance of the Straits of Malacca bound to Singapore:—English ship *West Derby*, Hamburgh ship *Melvina Vidal*, English ship *Codabuz*, English ship *Roodee*, English ship *Sarawak*, Barques *Portugal* and *Goschen* (no colours). Steam-ship *Persia* left Singapore 27th June for Rangoon and Calcutta. Steam-ship *Lightning* for Hong-Kong left on 28th June. P. & O. Mail Steamer *Orissa*, with the homeward China Mail, broke her shaft in the China Sea, effected her own repairs and passed Singapore on the 26th, not purposing to touch at Penang. *Fusi Yama* experienced symptoms of bad weather when opening the Bay to the southward of the Andamans, but fair weather, with wind steady at S. W. since leaving the Cocos. Had much rain all the passage from Singapore.—*Hurkaru, July* 13.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are glad to notice that Major C. J. S. Gough, V. C., officiating Commandant of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed pukka commandant of the 5th Bengal Cavalry *vice* Colonel Mulcaster transferred to the Brigade Staff. Major Gough is a distinguished soldier, and was present during the whole of the Punjab and mutiny campaigns, in the latter of which he earned the Victoria Cross by four separate acts of gallantry, in each of which he slew two of the enemy opposed to him. He saved his brother's life and also that of Major G. H. S. G. Ansell, by killing their opponents. Captain Batchelor succeeds to the officiating command of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Major Gough.—*Mofussilite, July* 14.

THE WEATHER in Bombay is now so far as climate goes, really enjoyable just at present. For the past day or two we have not had much rain, but the clouds temper the heat of the sun and a good breeze constantly blowing renders the temperature at all hours agreeable, and in the early mornings delightfully pleasant.—*Herald, July* 15.

THE FIGHT WITH THE "ALBEMARLE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Hatteras Inlet, N. C., May 18, 1864.

SIR,—I venture to submit the following account of one of the most unusual and remarkable naval conflicts of this or any other war, in which the contending forces were so markedly disproportionate, and the result so contrary to preconceived ideas of "iron-clad" invincibility, that it may justly claim to take an historical position on the same page that records the brilliant exploits of Decatur and John Paul Jones.

On the afternoon of May 5th, the *Mattabesett*, *Sassacus*, and *Wyalusing*, side-wheel gunboats, were lying at anchor in Albemarle Sound, 20 miles below the mouth of the Roanoke River, having been assigned the arduous duty of encountering, and if possible, destroying, the Rebel iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, whose recent raid, in conjunction with the attack and capture of Plymouth, when she succeeded in sinking two of our gunboats, and sustained unharmed the repeated broadsides of the *Miami*, directed by the brave and lamented Flusser, rendered our prolonged occupation of the Sound, at least a problem to be solved, and invested the expected contest with unusual importance.

An advanced guard of picket boats, comprising four or five of the smaller vessels of our force, with the *Miami*, had been sent forward to the mouth of the Roanoke River, to decoy the "ram" from under the protective batteries of Plymouth, into the open waters of the Sound, and falling back before her, quickly drew her into a favorable position for our attack. At 3-15 P. M. the *Mattabesett* signalled "to get under way," and forming in line ahead, the three vessels in the order in which their names have been written, proceeded at ordinary speed up the Sound, when at 4 P. M. the *Mattabesett* communicated with the Army transport *Massasoit*, coming down, and immediately after made signal "Ram is out," and we now discovered our retreating pickets, as they slowly retired before the advancing foe. A moment later, and we discerned a glistening speck upon the water beyond our retiring vessels, with two other dark hulls hovering near, which we knew to be the ram accompanied by her consorts. Our ship was cleared for action, and every preparation made for a determined and desperate struggle with our formidable antagonist; and now we were driving along under full steam, and closing rapidly with the enemy. The weather was perfectly charming, not a ripple disturbed the glassy sheet of water from shore to shore, and the dazzling sunshine gleamed upon the inclined sides of the ironclad like a mass of silver, as she lay defiantly bearing a magnificently large and gaudy ensign of the Confederacy. As we approached, the Rebels were communicating hurriedly with boats and soon the huge stern-wheel steamer turned short round, and put back hastily toward Plymouth, being as we afterwards learned, the *Cotton Plant* river steamer, *cotton-clad*, and manned by two hundred sharpshooters and boarders. As she left, the other steamer, which proved to be the *Bombshell*, captured from the Army by the Rebels at Plymouth, and used against us, came down on the ram's quarter, in position for the impending action.

The whole scene was impressive and beautiful. Our vessels under a powerful head of steam, came sweeping gracefully along, and as the *Mattabesett* approached nearer, she hauled up for the ram, followed by the gunboats in line, with some distance between, and each fired over us, making a very good but useless shot, which was answered by the *Albemarle*, whose guns, it was easy to see, were of the heaviest calibre. When abreast, and about 300 yards distant from the ram, the *Mattabesett* delivered her broadside, and passing round astern of the ram, the *Bombshell* close abaft her, the latter lay on the port quarter of the ram. Our attention was now absorbed in the movements of our own ship, and as we came up, the ram, having failed to get near the *Mattabesett*, as she swept by, turned her bow fairly for the *Sassacus*, but measuring the distance, we gave our vessel only a slight sheer with starboard helm, then jamming it hard a port, passed about 150 yards from her, delivering with precision our whole broadside of solid shot, which bounded from her armour like rubber balls.

Sweeping around her stern, we now stood toward the *Bombshell*, which had annoyed us exceedingly with small rifled shot directed at our pilot houses, and which came flying in quick succession over our hurricane deck—and training on her, poured into her hull a full broadside, which brought the Rebel ensign down and sent the *white flag* up, when ceasing our fire we ranged inboard, and hailed to know if they had surrendered, which was answered by shouts of "Yes," "Yes," "Yes," from a dozen throats. Ordered her to drop out of fire and anchor, which was executed in good faith, and pushing on, to regain the time we had consumed in this capture, we noticed that the *Mattabesett* had again passed by the ram, delivering her fire, and the *Wyalusing* had come up astern of the *Sassacus*, attracting the attention of the *Albemarle* from us, to whom she now exposed her whole side.

She was about 800 yards distant, and we were in just the position we most desired. The ram appeared to be steaming slowly, as if waiting for events, but using her guns rapidly all the time, throwing 100-pounder Brooke's rifle shot and shell, with spirit and energy. Fortune seemed most favorable, and our intrepid commander determined to close with our antagonist seized the opportunity without hesitation, and ordering "four bells" again, and again repeated, as previously arranged with the chief engineer, who was acquainted with our design, the ship was headed straight for what was supposed to be the weakest part of the ram, where her casemate or house joined the hull. Our fires were clean, we had 300lbs of steam, and with throttle wide open, the *Sassacus* bounded like a thing of conscious life and power. We struck her port-still, and crumbling into fragments one piece rebounded on to our own deck, but the rest flew into that threatening port hole, and silenced the enemy's gun. A 9-inch solid shot, and a 20-pounder shell followed through the same opening, in rapid succession as the tough-sided monster drifted clear of us, while our starboard wheel crushed and wrenched its iron braces, in grinding over her quarter, smashing the launches she was towing, into a shapeless mass of driftwood, and grating over the sharp iron plates with a most dismal sound. Now she passed our wheel, and the crews of the after guns, seeing the moment, drove in a solid shot into her ports. The elevating screw of our Parrott rifle was broken, and the gun could not be depressed to bear on the enemy's port, but hurled its missile against her iron armor, leaving a rent to mark the point of its impact. A 9-inch solid shot, fired with an increased charge, and nearly inclined roof, and flew *en ricochet* like a pebble bounding from a pavement, into the air beyond, and this at a distance of not more than fifteen feet.

All this cool gunnery, and [illegible] artillery practice, transpired, while the ship [illegible] to hurricane deck, was unguarded in one [illegible] fiery mass. The situation was appalling [illegible] of the scalded and dying, as they frantically [illegible] from below, with their shrivelled flesh [illegible] upon their tortured limbs, the [illegible] control, surging and revolving without [illegible] abandoned by all save one, who, [illegible] sed, sightless, still stood like a hero at [illegible] amidst that mass of unloosed steam, [illegible] machinery, the chief engineer of the [illegible] ed, calling to his men to return with him into the fire room to drag the fires from beneath the uninjured boiler, which was now in imminent danger of explosion. Let his name be long remembered by the two hundred beings whose lives were saved in that fearful moment by his more than heroic fortitude and exertion. There were no means of instantly cutting off communication between the two boilers, and all the steam contained in both rushed out like a flash, exposing the ship to a more fearful catastrophe, should our brave engineers be too late in drawing the heavy fires which threatened our destruction. All this time, our consorts looking towards us, could see only a thick white cloud, lighted up incessantly by the flashes of our rapidly served guns, as the gallant *Sassacus* rose gloriously above the storm of disaster that surrounded her, and challenged the admiration of her anxious comrades, by the stubborn thundering of her battery. The ship still moved, working slowly ahead, on a vacuum alone. The cloud of steam at last lifted, and we could see the grim enemy of the *Sassacus* gladly escaping from that embrace of death, in which we had held her for nearly a quarter of an hour, and retreating discomfited and demoralised toward the port from which she had sallied with so much bravado, only a few hours before. The broad ensign, which had waved so proudly over her casemate, on our approach, now lay draggled and torn, with its shattered flagstaff, on her deck; and turning our vessel around, with hard a-port helm, which she answered slowly, but steadily, we again passed down by our enemy. Our divisions sallied at their guns, and our brave commander, firmly enunciating his instructions and orders, and guiding every movement of his gallant ship with a coolness, precision, and relentless audacity that find no parallel since the days of Decatur and Bainbridge, those days of splendid gallantry, and magnificent courage, calmly smoking his cigar through the whole eventful conflict, and displaying a perfect indifference to danger worthy of one of Farragut's salamanders, kept his guns at work on our retiring foe, so long as they could be brought to bear, till the *Sassacus* was carried by her disabled engine, slowly, gracefully, and defiantly, out of range.

Thus ended the single-handed encounter between the *Sassacus*, a delicate river steamer, and one of the most formidable iron-clads that the enemy have as yet put afloat. The results of this novel and most unequal engagement are most gratifying. The gunboat *Bombshell* with four rifled guns and a large supply of ammunition, was captured with all her officers and crew, and the *Albemarle*, which was on her way to Newbern to form a junction with the rebel force then moving upon that city, was beaten with her own weapons, and driven back with her guns disabled, her hull terribly shaken, and leaking so badly, that she was with difficulty kept afloat. So confident were the rebels of the ability of this invulnerable iron-clad to reach her rendezvous, that General Palmer, commanding at Newbern, was summoned to surrender, and informed that "the river and Sound were blockaded below," and his communications cut off. The *Albemarle* did not come to time but attacked in a most impetuous and unexpected manner, was forced by an inferior antagonist to beat a precipitate retreat, which she commenced the very moment that she escaped the grasp of the *Sassacus*. And, although she has not made any subsequent demonstration, and refugees from Plymouth state that she arrived there in almost a sinking condition, and with her guns broken and disabled. This cannot be considered a drawn battle between such unequal and immensely different forces. The *Sassacus* is only an inland light draught steamer, of frail structure, and delicate build, but she was hurled with irresistible force and astounding boldness upon a formidable armored ship, and bringing with rapid concentration every available engine of destruction to bear on her adversary, weakened, disabled, and defeated her. Twice on the 5th of May she brought the enemy to bay and drove them. Let her name be written on the brightest pages of our Naval History. "DOUBLE-ENDER."

"THERE'S NOTHING IN THE PAPER."

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

EVERYBODY is familiar with Leech's illustration of a short dialogue on this topic between two gentlemen in a coffee-house, one of whom has been patiently studying the *Times* for the last hour, and the other as impatiently waiting to study it. "Would you like to look at the paper? there's nothing in it," says the replete reader. "Then why the deuce have you kept it so long?" answers, with unsuppressed surliness, the man who has been at once hungering for news and distracted from all other meditation by seeing and hearing the newspaper flourishing about "in hand" before his very eyes. And everybody is apt to think the reply a most stinging and unanswerable one, when, probably it is naturally met with the person who has suffered what is so familiar and frequent a grievance to us all in turn. All of us, when anxious to get hold of to-day's *Times* in a public place, have either seen it in hands which were loth to quit it, or been told by the waiter that it was engaged out of the room. Time after time has each of us been wound up to a pitch of weary irritation like that of Mariana in the moated grange, by the recurrence of this small annoyance, for which it was impossible to find a remedy. Time after time has each of us been sickened by the waiter's officious proffer of the day before yesterday's *Times*, which we knew by heart forty-eight hours ago; or of last Tuesday's local weekly journal, staring with advertisements of provincial tradesmen and patent quack medicines, and screaming out a rabid leader as the organ of the great Conservative or Liberal party. Our feelings of proper politeness towards the man who keeps the newspaper in hand have been subdued into such a sore by repeated acts of oppression of this kind—are ulcerated, as it were, by small cumulative doses of disgust—that, when Leech puts into a neat and compact form the very sentiment we are always tempted to whisper under our breath or in thought against the offender, we are drawn into full and unhesitating approbation of the snub administered to the imaginary but typical personage of the drawing. We recognise the identical old gentleman who is always in such horrible hurry to get his paper as are wishing to read. We feel that he has unwarily laid himself open to a crushing retort, by accompanying the cheap civility of offering what he has kept so long and wants no longer with an unnecessary assertion that there is "nothing in it;" and we rejoice when the retort, more smart than courteous, is delivered accordingly.

Moreover, we are generally disposed to believe that, when strictly examined, the statement that there is nothing in the paper will turn out unfounded. There is not only the argument derivable from the demeanour of the hypocritical miscreant himself—Why the deuce have you kept it so long then? why have you been turning it over and over, folding it, crackling it, spelling it, following with your finger the lines of this and that column, using your toothpick about it, sipping your port upon it, lifting your eyebrows over it, and generally in your byplay going through all the conventional symptoms of an enlightened interest in public affairs?—but there is a strong *prima facie* presumption, almost amounting to a moral certainty that there is something in the *Times* of every day. Surely, we think, it is a wanton adding of insult to injury to keep the paper from us so long, and then smooth down our ruffled temper with the utterance of so monstrous an apparent figment. Do you really mean to say, Sir—we proceed mentally to inquire—that there is *nothing* in those ninety-six columns? nothing in the leading articles, composed by the most talented and best-informed writers under the surveillance of the most able editor? nothing in the foreign and domestic intelligence, the City article, the law and police reports, the births, deaths, and the whole mass of advertisements? In this transcript of the day's life and the day's wants of London and the universe, running through all classes and into all subjects—this wonder of typographical skill and energy—this repertory of facts and words, so comprehensive that an industrious foreigner might almost learn the English language out of it—this living book of two sheets, which in Mr. Cobden's eyes contains more valuable reading any day of the week than "all the works" of Thucydides—is there absolutely and literally nothing? Can any reasonable being expect to be believed when making an assertion so broad, and so contrary to the spirit of the age?

Yet, if it were possible to clear our minds and our memories from the suspicion and irritation natural to the subject, we might be tempted on consideration to modify our conclusions. Apart from the aggravating circumstance of the detention of the journal in a comfortless coffee-room, where nobody has anything to do, after he has swallowed his tough steak and his bad wine, but to read the paper, there is nothing inhuman, immoral, foolish, or absurd, in telling a fellow-mortal that he will find the *Times* or other journal of the day barren and uninteresting. The statement is in fact made very frequently with the best and friendliest intentions. There are cases in which the true civility of handing over the newspaper consists, not in saying "Would you like to see the day's news?" but in the remark "There's nothing in it." What is really meant by this compendious phrase between persons upon a good understanding with each other is much as follows:—Dear Sir, or dear Madam, there is no reason why you, whose valuable time and brains are habitually well and fully employed, should trouble yourself to read to-day's *Times* any more particularly then the *Times* of any other day. The humble but competent reader who tells you so has carefully looked over the whole of it, and that is why he has unavoidably detained it so long. The word appears to be going on much as usual. No new fact has been reported within the last twenty-four hours which, as an educated and intelligent observer, it is your duty or your interest not to miss. There is no fresh decisive or indecisive slaughter in Virginia. There is no new phase of the Schleswig-Holstein question, the Danish war, or the London Conference, since yesterday morning. There are no Derby or Oaks stakes; or Ascot cup run for in to-day's racing bulletin. There are no telegrams from anywhere. Nobody of world-wide reputation or high public position has been born, married, or died. Neither the Yelverton case, nor any other prominent scandal, has made any intelligible step forward. The House was counted out last night, or might as well have been. No mysterious crime was notified or came to trial yesterday; nobody was hung, and Sir George Grey did not let off any other murderer. The Bank hasn't raised or lowered its rate of discount, or you don't care if it has. In short there is nothing happening which would interest you in the least, nor anything the ignorance of which would convict you of being an illiterate and ill-informed blockhead, even if you were so unlucky or so unhandy as to let that ignorance transpire. Trust a sincere well-wisher, and don't waste your eyesight or your time in going through a mass of trivial details in small type, the relevance of which will have blown away

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th July 1864.

The following letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 106, dated 9th April 1864, is published for general information, in continuation of G. O. C. C. dated 25th September 1863.

Military Department, the 8th June 1864.

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 106, dated India Office' London, the 9th April 1864.)

With reference to my despatch No. 279, date 31st July 1863, I have to inform you that I have agreed, in a correspondence with the War Office, to allow the recent arrangements respecting the effects and credits of deserters from Her Majesty's British Regiments in India, to have effect from the dates of the commencement of the capitation rate.

2. The Secretary of State for War states that the effects of A. Winterfield, who deserted from the 90th Foot in May 1862, are reported to have been £29.8-4. I request that you will cause the excess above £19 of this sum, and of the effects of any other deserter from British Regiments in India, since the periods mentioned, which may have been credited to Indian Funds in accordance with the Regulation, (para. 72, page 322 of Code of 1849) to be transferred to the credit of Imperial Funds.

3. All sums thus credited to the Imperial Funds should be transmitted to this country in the War Office Remittance Rolls.

4. I also request that you will forward a periodical statement of the effects and credits recovered from Her Majesty's British Regiments in India to this Office.

With the concurrence of Government, the following alteration of the rule regarding travelling allowance to School Mistresses accompanying Regiments in course of Relief, published in G. O. C. C. dated 1st April last, is made:

Two (2) annas per mile to a trained School Mistress, the wife of a School Master, travelling with her husband; and four (4) annas per mile to a School Mistress, not the wife of a trained School Master, or, if the wife of a School Master, travelling without her husband.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
21 Nada (s)	.....	Nathes	Calcutta June 30.

DEPARTURES.

JULY.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
21	King of Italy	Browne	Liverpool.
	Falkland	Muir	Moulmein.
	United Service (s)	Gaino	Singapore and Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Castelina*, E. Houssaham, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Sparkling*, D. Mclachlan, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Jamsetjee Cursetjee*, G. Foster, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Arabistan*,, for Calcutta.
Ship *Ruby Castle*, for Calcutta.
Ship *John Renton*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 21st July 1864.

London.

Robert Small—1 case China tea, 66 lbs, Remington & Co.; 208 packages cloves, 305 cwt 2 qr 12 lbs, Soondersdass Mooljee.

Liverpool.

Alnagar—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt, M. Rogers & Co.
Adenave—100 bales jute, 275 cwt, Wookerdia Hemraz; 12 bales cotton, 42 cwt; 32 bales wool, 96 cwt, Vasunjee Ladha; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt, Woomersy Govindjee; 11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt, Sorabjee Hormusjee & Co.
Arron—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Gokulnath Savucknath.
British Empire—1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt, Mungesh Pandooreng; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt, Wallace & Co.; 76 bales cotton, 266 cwt, B. F. Cama Sons & Co.; 701 bales cotton, 2454 cwt, Jaysingrao Cursouram; 87 bales cotton, 304½ cwt, Framjee, Sands & Co.
City of Amoy—99 bales orchillaweed, 341 cwt 2 qr 10 lbs, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt, Vurudhmon Poonsy & Co.
Floating Light—35 bales cotton, 123¼ cwt, W. Casinath; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt, Khatesy Sewjee & Co.
Feronia—262 bags linseed, 393 cwt, Maneck Bhimjee.
Gustafs—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Vulubdass Lilladhur & Co.; 64 bales wool, 192 cwt, Ebram Noordin & Co.
Illustrious—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt, Lalljee Parsotum.
Sea King—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, Jeathanund Pursotum; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt, Rowjee Tezsy & Co.
Victoria Cross—1½ bales cotton, 4½ cwt, Fulcher Cooper & Co.

Suez.

Steamer *Behar*—1 bale pieces goods, Woomersy Chandbhoy; 1 bale Jacconets, A. Bell & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*—15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Gooljee Sungany.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1083 Magnolia, Powell—*Dr. Barjorjee.* (c. l. July 18.)
1186 Tasmania—Merwanjee Nasserwanjee. (c. l. July 16)
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 1)
595 Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 26)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1466 Advance, Wyles—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
1261 Alnagar, Piterson—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 17)
719 Anna Dorothea, Vincent—Robinson & Co.
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1249 Arundel—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 30)
1199 Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 23)
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1414 British Empire, Jones—M. Pandoorng. c. l. June 6)
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. (c. l. May 20)
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. May 20)
998 City of Amoy, McMillan—F. Clark & Co. (c.l. June 10)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
849 Forest Queen, Rose—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1060 Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co. (c. l. June 2)
1660 Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
571 Gustavia, Palm—Nel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1562 Harmonides,—Daly and Sorabjee. (c. l. May 12)
1173 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 13)
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1194 Mataura, Stewart—The Captain. (c. l. May 23)
1745 Mistress of the Seas, Pain—Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.
1071 Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited. (c. l. May 19)
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 13)
61 4 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorng. (c.l. May 23)
761 Sailor Prince, Cumsey—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1195 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co. (c. l. May 23)
1259 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 30)

FOR ADEN.

775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 11)
531 City of London, F. Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 11)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1090 Behar (s), Wright—P. & O. Co. (c.l. July 19)

FOR SINGAPORE.

375 Favorite, Refiti.. (c.l. July 20)

FOR CALCUTTA.

465 Arasson, Dannerberg—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
982 Arabistan, Dawson—H. M. Sedick.
1118 Astronomer, Thomas—Roger, Price & Co.
875 Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.
460 Carobel, Devereux—Farnham & Co.
561 City of Edinburgh, Sodem—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1119 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
933 Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
769 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.
1198 Dulcop Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 14)
955 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 14)
624 Fort William, Castle.
1323 French Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 18.)
560 Jehangeer, McDermot. (c. l. July 1)
1229 King Arthur, Marshall—The Captain.
573 Krishna, Platts—Fulcher Cooper & Co. (c. l. July 19)
724 Morr-yshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
1169 Owangandy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
692 Ruby Castle, Sharp—S. Prigear & Co. (c.l. July 21)
874 Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
980 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. and Sons.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

756 L' Aurore, Millar—The Captain.

FOR MUSCAT.

71 Shiraz, Nacoda—Hajee Aboola Noor Mahomed.

FOR MALTA.

283 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassum Natha Sons.
655 Canada Belle, Henderson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1059 Ocean Belle, Harrison—Cohen & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
453 Johanna, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co. (For sale.)
1151 Tyebjee,—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

436 Shallett, Willis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1138 Sapoorjee Heerjee, Lindsay. (c. l. July 12)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

368 Atalanta, Lostos. (c. l. July 18)

NOT FIXED.

319 Antipodes MacDonald,—Nasmyth & Co.
867 Alladin, Timmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co. (For sale.)
85 Alligator, Nacoda.
457 Ally Acbar Shaw, Caombo.
1399 Angus, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
962 Arran, Cummings—Ewart Latham & Co.
1255 British India, Pateling—J. S. Moore & Co.
1179 Baden, Shippen—Wallace & Co.
202 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.
716 Cameo, Lame—Coupland & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
315 Carioca, James—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
881 City of Paris, Nacoda.
538 Comete, Dubren—Montalitard & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co.
862 Coronet, Coveney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Webster—J. Clover & Co.
339 Empress of China, Dixon.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
768 Ellen Maria, Hall—Wallace & Co.
654 Eureta, Jerson—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
364 Fatal Currim—H. M. Sedick.
819 Futtay Shaw Allum, Michael—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
477 Good Success, McGregor.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown,—Lawrence & Co.
1444 H. C. Kidston, Juiman—J. Clover & Co.
695 Hantress, Barron.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
913 India, Stewart—Remington & Co.
725 Kennington, Edwards—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1069 Lloyds, Harris—Wallace & Co.
1178 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
Muckie, Nacoda.
714 Nada (s) Mathes—Stearns Hobart & Co.
847 Ningpo, Misers.
606 Pearl, Brown's—H. M. Sedick.
347 Rahamance, Nacoda—Damodhur Ragowjee
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington, & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
151 Romania Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (For sale)
1031 Speedy, Dibbs.
265 Tiger, Ogg.
Tinda (s)
1511 Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1245 Western Empire,
535 Wellington, Dischburn—Remington & Co.
947 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 12, *Jules de Rontaunay*, Girget, from Mauritius 21st June; *Bengaliyna*, McKinnon, from Coconada 5th July; *Fleur de Lis*, Taylor, from Liverpool 4th Dec., touched at Bombay 16th April, and Madras 14th June; *Persia*, Lowen, from Singapore 27th, touched at Malacca 28th, Penang 30th June, Moulmein 5th, and Rangoon 7th July; *Marina*, Knight, from Liverpool 1st March; *Simla, Atiet Rahoman*, and *Echunga*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 12, Ship *Redgauntlet*, S. Nickles, from Glasgow 9th April; Ship *Sirocco*, L. A. Berrriman, from Galle 8th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 13, Barque *Acostus*, to Coconada, via Masulipatam; Barque *Margaretta*, to Coconada.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits.....	Do. do.	2s. 1½ to 2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1½ to 2s. 1 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight.....	99¾
Do.	90 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank.....	500	5 pr. ct.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	170 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	50 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited) ...	125	.....	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	39 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	84 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	335 pr. ct. pm. (nominal.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	50 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. (nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	3 per ct. pm.
East Indian Bank.	25	.....	3 per ct. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	7 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	12 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India.....	100	.....	48 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank.	50	.....	4 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	.....	4 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,067	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 pm.
Bijlamstone Land & Press Company Limited	One whole Share comprising		Rs. 68,000 pr. share.
	1 A Share....	6,000	450	
	1 B Share....	6,000	170	
	4 C Shares....	6,000	.....	
	1 Extra Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.		4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...		1,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.		1,500	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Nourtachee)		500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
exandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).		500	.....	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.		450	.....	Rs. 320 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock		218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares		130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.		1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nom.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.....		5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.		1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.		850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....		2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....		1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company		5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.		5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay Union Spinning & Weaving Company ...		1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co. ..		10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Co.....		900	.....	[pr. whole share Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.		150	.....	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.		900	.....	Rs. 10 pm. par.
Bombay Shipping Company		1,500	.....	Rs. 5,900 pm.
Iron Ship Co.		1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...		750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company		1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited		1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Shipping Company		1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.		1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)		250	.....	6 pr. ct. pm. par
Goa Coffee Co.....		250	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.		50	.....	8 pr. ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency		50	.....	Par.
Khar Icish Farming Company		50	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.		50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-3
Bank of England Notes.....	,,	10-6
Spanish Dollars.....	,,	219
Carolus.....	,,	220
Mexican Dollars.....	,,	230
German Crowns.....	,,	214
Five-Franc Pieces.....	,,	222
Bar Silver	,,	196-2
Gold Leaf.....	,,	16-5

PRICES CURRENT 18th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 575 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.).....	,, 570 to 580
New Bhowngger, (ready.).....	,, 530 to 560
New Oomravuttee.....	,, 542 to 545
New Dharwar Sawgined	,, 630 to 635
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 540 to 545
New Veraval	,, 490 to 500
New Khandeish.....	,, 500 to 505
New Poratchee	,, 485 to 490
New Accote	,, 575 to 580
New Hinghungnut	,, 600 to 610
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 6-12 to 6-14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 34.
Niger	,, 33 to 34.
	,, 27 to 28. Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 19TH JULY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 29th June 1864.	From 30th June to 9th July 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
,, 1863-64	19,227	681	19,908
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
,, 1863-64	2,231	...	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 12th July 1864.	From 13th to 19th July 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	...	...	12	*45,455
,, 1863-64...	17,708½	697	2½	18,405½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	...	...	½	*4,410½
,, 1863-64...	2,230½	...	½	2,230½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 12th July 1864.	From 13th to 19th July 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	45,154	19½	45,173½	281½
,, 1863-64...	15,177½	930	16,107½	2,298
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	4,288½	3½	4,292	118½
,, 1863-64...	1,998½	31	2,026½	204

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—FROM 13TH TO 19TH JULY 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *United Service*	23
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *United Service*	961
Total...	984

* During the whole season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 29th July 1864.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee	
3 Do. Do.....	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts.		,,
2 Do. Do.....	,, 2-51	,,
Sight.....	,, 2-46	,,

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6	Ditto	4 do.
12	Ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India,* No. XIX. *of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRANT, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

,,	4	do.	2s. 0¼d. ,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	2	do.	2s. 0d. ,,
,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,
,,	On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d. per Rupee	
4 Do.	..... at 2s.	,,
3 Do.	..... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	..... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	..... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd June 1865. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. p. rupee.

,,	4	,,	2s. 0d. ,,
,,	3	,,	1s. 11¾d. ,,
,,	2	,,	1s. 11¾d. ,,
,,	1	,,	1s. 11¾d. ,,
,,	on Demand	,,	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand			1s. 11¾d. ,,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	5½	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do.
do.	3	do.	4	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint